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APPLICATION NO.	FILING DATE	FIRST NAMED INVENTOR	ATTORNEY DOCKET NO.	CONFIRMATION NO.
10/632,431	07/31/2003	Hong Wang	42P15449	2852
59796	7590	09/11/2007	EXAMINER	
INTEL CORPORATION. c/o INTELLEVATE, LLC P.O. BOX 52050 MINNEAPOLIS, MN 55402			MOLL, JESSE R	
			ART UNIT	PAPER NUMBER
			2181	
			MAIL DATE	DELIVERY MODE
			09/11/2007	PAPER

Please find below and/or attached an Office communication concerning this application or proceeding.

The time period for reply, if any, is set in the attached communication.

Office Action Summary

Application No.

10/632,431

Applicant(s)

WANG ET AL.

Examiner

Jesse R. Moll

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-- The MAILING DATE of this communication appears on the cover sheet with the correspondence address --

Period for Reply

A SHORTENED STATUTORY PERIOD FOR REPLY IS SET TO EXPIRE 3 MONTH(S) OR THIRTY (30) DAYS, WHICHEVER IS LONGER, FROM THE MAILING DATE OF THIS COMMUNICATION.

- Extensions of time may be available under the provisions of 37 CFR 1.136(a). In no event, however, may a reply be timely filed after SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- If NO period for reply is specified above, the maximum statutory period will apply and will expire SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- Failure to reply within the set or extended period for reply will, by statute, cause the application to become ABANDONED (35 U.S.C. § 133). Any reply received by the Office later than three months after the mailing date of this communication, even if timely filed, may reduce any earned patent term adjustment. See 37 CFR 1.704(b).

Status

- 1) ☒ Responsive to communication(s) filed on 12 June 2007.
- 2a) ☐ This action is **FINAL**. 2b) ☒ This action is non-final.
- 3) ☐ Since this application is in condition for allowance except for formal matters, prosecution as to the merits is closed in accordance with the practice under *Ex parte Quayle*, 1935 C.D. 11, 453 O.G. 213.

Disposition of Claims

- 4) ☒ Claim(s) 1-37 is/are pending in the application.
- 4a) Of the above claim(s) _____ is/are withdrawn from consideration.
- 5) ☐ Claim(s) _____ is/are allowed.
- 6) ☒ Claim(s) 1-37 is/are rejected.
- 7) ☐ Claim(s) _____ is/are objected to.
- 8) ☐ Claim(s) _____ are subject to restriction and/or election requirement.

Application Papers

- 9) ☐ The specification is objected to by the Examiner.
- 10) ☐ The drawing(s) filed on _____ is/are: a) ☐ accepted or b) ☐ objected to by the Examiner.
- Applicant may not request that any objection to the drawing(s) be held in abeyance. See 37 CFR 1.85(a).
- Replacement drawing sheet(s) including the correction is required if the drawing(s) is objected to. See 37 CFR 1.121(d).
- 11) ☐ The oath or declaration is objected to by the Examiner. Note the attached Office Action or form PTO-152.

Priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119

- 12) ☐ Acknowledgment is made of a claim for foreign priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119(a)-(d) or (f).
- a) ☐ All b) ☐ Some * c) ☐ None of:
- ☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received.
 - ☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received in Application No. _____.
 - ☐ Copies of the certified copies of the priority documents have been received in this National Stage application from the International Bureau (PCT Rule 17.2(a)).

* See the attached detailed Office action for a list of the certified copies not received.

Attachment(s)

- ☐ Notice of References Cited (PTO-892)
- ☐ Notice of Draftsperson's Patent Drawing Review (PTO-948)
- ☐ Information Disclosure Statement(s) (PTO/SB/08)
Paper No(s)/Mail Date _____
- ☐ Interview Summary (PTO-413)
Paper No(s)/Mail Date. _____
- ☐ Notice of Informal Patent Application
- ☐ Other: _____

DETAILED ACTION

1. Claims 1-37 have been examined.

Acknowledgment of papers filed: Amendment on 19 May 2006. The papers filed have been placed on record.

Withdrawn Objections

2. Applicant, via amendment, has overcome the objections to the specification and claims 29 and 30. The objections are withdrawn.

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 103

3. The following is a quotation of the appropriate paragraphs of 35 U.S.C. 102 that form the basis for the rejections under this section made in this Office action:

4. Claims 1- 3, 5-9, 11-13, 15, 18-22, and 25- 29 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Damron (U.S. Patent Application Publication No. US 2004/0148491 A1) in view of Jamil (U.S. Patent Application Publication No. US 2003/0126365 A1).

5. Referring to claim 1, Damron discloses an apparatus comprising: a first processor (processor 102, see fig 1) to execute a main thread instruction stream (see paragraph 28, lines 3-4 regarding the main processor 102 executing a main thread) that

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includes a delinquent instruction (any load which is known not to hit); a second processor (processor 104, see fig. 1) to execute a helper thread instruction stream (see paragraph 28, lines 4-6 regarding processor 104 executing a scout thread) that includes a subset of the main thread instruction stream (see paragraph 26, lines 1-4), wherein the subset includes the delinquent instruction (see paragraph 61, lines 1-3 & last 7 lines); wherein said first and second processors each include a private data cache (data cache 222; see figs. 2 and 3; paragraph 36, lines 11-12); a shared memory system (shared cache [106 & 224] and shared main memory [108 & 207], see figs. 1-3) coupled to said first processor and to said second processor (see paragraph 36, lines 11-12); and logic to retrieve, responsive to a miss of requested data (any data not in private data cache 222) for the delinquent instruction (instruction referencing data not in cache) in the private cache of the second processor (paragraph 26, 5-8; "warm-up" implies that a scout thread runs into data that are not in the cache), the requested data from the shared memory system (see paragraph 26, lines 5-8; "warm-up" further implies that the data are loaded from main memory); the logic further to provide requested data to the first processor (see paragraph 26, lines 6-9 regarding warming up the shared cache to provide the main processor data used by the scout processor).

Damron does not expressly disclose that the logic further to provide the requested data to the private data cache of the first processor.

Jamil teaches that the logic is further to provide the requested data to the private data cache of the first processor (paragraph 4, lines 18-21).

For this modification to be successful, instead of writing data to the shared cache to be read by another processor (Damron, paragraph 26, lines 6-9), it would be written to the private cache of that processor (Jamil, paragraph 4, lines 18-21). In this instance, when the scout thread is prefetching data, it would prefetch the data by reading the data into its private cache to be used, and then transfer it to the private cache of the primary processor.

It would have been obvious for one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention to have modified the invention of Damron by making the logic further to provide the requested data to the private data cache of the first processor as taught by Jamil in order to decrease the access time of data required by the primary processor because communication with on-chip caches or caches of the same level, is faster than communicating through the use of an external shared cache (Jamil, paragraph 5).

6. Regarding claim 2, Damron/Jamil discloses the apparatus of claim 1, wherein: the first processor, second processor and logic are included within a chip package (see Damron, paragraph 33, lines 1-4).

7. Regarding claim 3, Damron/Jamil discloses the apparatus of claim 1, wherein: the shared memory system includes a shared cache (see Damron, fig. 1, ref. 106; paragraph 32, lines 1-2).

8. Regarding claim 5, Damron/Jamil discloses the apparatus of claim 3, wherein: the shared cache is included within a chip package (see Damron, paragraph 33, lines 4-6).

9. Regarding claims 6, 20, and 27 Damron/Jamil discloses the apparatus of claim 1, the method of claim 18 and the apparatus of 25.

Damron does not expressly disclose that the logic is further to provide the requested data from the shared memory system to the private data cache of the second processor.

Jamil teaches logic providing requested data from the shared memory system to the private data cache of the second processor (see paragraph 23, lines 2-7).

It would have been obvious for one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention to have modified the combined invention of Damron/Jamil (see above regarding claim 1) by providing requested data from the shared memory system to the private data cache of the second processor as taught by Jamil in order to decrease access time for the second processor by pulling data into the private cache.

10. Regarding claim 7, Damron/Jamil discloses the apparatus of claim 1, wherein: said first and second processors are included in a plurality of n processors, each of said plurality of processors is coupled to the shared memory system (Damron, fig. 1, ref. 106 & 108; paragraph 32); and each of said n plurality of processors includes a private data cache (Damron, fig. 3, ref. 222; paragraph 36, lines 11-12).

Damron/Jamil does not expressly disclose that $n > 2$.

Jamil teaches that $n > 2$ ($n = 4$ processors, paragraph 19, lines 1-4).

The combination would be successful if two sets of processors were used; wherein 2 of the processors are main processors, and 2 of the processors are helper processors (one helper processor for each main processor). The pair would act much like having only a main processor and helper processor wherein each set of processors would run on one thread.

It would have been obvious for one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention to have modified the combined invention of Damron/Jamil (see above regarding claim 1) by using more than 2 processors as taught by Jamil in order to allow for more threads to be executed simultaneously and would therefore increase performance and throughput of the processing system.

11. Regarding claim 8, Damron/Jamil discloses the apparatus of claim 7.

Damron does not expressly disclose that the logic is further to provide the requested data from the shared memory system to each of the n private data caches.

Jamil teaches that the logic is further to provide the requested data from the shared memory system to each of the n private data caches (see paragraph 23, lines 2-7).

The combination would be successful if when there is a cache miss occurs in the second processor the requested data would be loaded into all private data caches. When the invention of Damron fetches data into cache, the data is loaded into the

shared cache, which is accessible by all processors. The combination would therefore have to make the data accessible to all processors and must do that by transferring the data to each of the private data caches.

It would have been obvious for one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention to have modified the combined invention of Damron/Jamil (see above regarding claim 7) by making the logic provide the requested data from the shared memory system to each of the n private data caches as taught by Jamil in order to decrease access time for data needed by the processors (see above regarding claim 1)

12. Regarding claim 9, Damron/Jamil discloses the apparatus of claim 7, wherein: the logic is further to provide the requested data from the shared memory system to a subset of the n private data caches, the subset including x (1; first processor; see above regarding claim 1) of the n (2; first processor and second processor; see above regarding claim 1) private data caches, where $0 < x < n$ ($0 < 1 < 2$).

Note that if the logic provides the requested data to the private cache of the first processor, it would have provided the data to x (1) private data cache. Further note that the subset can include all processors because The American Heritage College Dictionary defines subset as "A set contained within a set". A set can be contained within itself.

13. Claim 11 recites equivalent limitations as set forth in claim in claim 1 and is therefore rejected using the same grounds as claim 1.

14. Regarding claim 12, Damron/Jamil discloses the apparatus of claim 11, further comprising: a shared memory system coupled to said first processor and to said second processor (Damron, fig. 1, ref. 106 & 108; paragraph 32); wherein said logic is further to retrieve the requested data from the shared memory system if the requested data is not available in the other private data cache (see above regarding claim 6).

Note that the limitation "wherein said logic is further... other private data cache" is equivalent to the limitation of claim 6 and is rejected on the same grounds.

15. Regarding claim 13, Damron/Jamil discloses the apparatus of claim 11.

Damron does not expressly disclose that the logic is included within an interconnect, wherein the interconnect is to provide networking logic for communication among the first processor, the second processor, and the shared memory system.

Jamil teaches that the logic is included within an interconnect (refs. 151-156, 130, see fig. 1), wherein the interconnect is to provide networking logic for communication among the first processor, the second processor (see paragraph 23, lines 4-7), and the shared memory system (see paragraph 23, lines 6-7).

It would have been obvious for one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention to have modified the invention of Damron by including logic within an interconnect, wherein the interconnect is to provide networking logic for communication among the first processor, the second processor, and the shared memory system in order to maintain cache coherency between caches without routing data off-chip when

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storing data in private caches (see Jamil, abstract). This increases memory throughput between processors (see Jamil, paragraph 5).

16. Regarding claim 15, Damron/Jamil discloses the apparatus of claim 11, wherein: the memory system includes a shared cache (Damron, fig. 1, ref. 106; paragraph 32, lines 1-2).

17. Regarding claims 18 and 25, Damron/Jamil discloses a method and article comprising: determining that a helper core has suffered a miss in a private cache for a load instruction (Damron paragraph 60, lines 8-12) while executing a helper thread; and prefetching load data for the load instruction into a private cache of a main core (see above regarding claim 1).

Note that a processor must execute a program in order to miss data in a cache.

18. Regarding claims 19 and 26, Damron/Jamil discloses the method of claim 18 and article of claim 25, wherein prefetching further comprises: retrieving the load data from a shared memory system; and providing the load data to the private cache of the main core (see above regarding claim 1).

19. Regarding claims 21 and 28, Damron/Jamil discloses the method of claim 18 and article of claim 25, further comprising: providing load data for the load instruction from a shared memory system (main memory and shared cache) into the private cache (see

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above regarding claim 8) for each of a plurality of helper cores (helper processors; see above regarding claim 7).

20. Regarding claims 22 and 29, Damron/Jamil discloses the method of claim 18 and article of claim 25, wherein prefetching further comprises: retrieving the load data from a private cache of a helper core; and providing the load data to the private cache of the main core (see above regarding claim 8; if data is sent to all caches, it will be sent to the cache of the main core).

Claim 31 recites equivalent limitations as stated in claim 12 and is therefore rejected using the same grounds.

21. Claims 4, 16, and 32-37 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Damron (U.S. Patent Application Publication No. US 2004/0148491 A1) in view of Jamil (U.S. Patent Application Publication No. US 2003/0126365 A1) and Jeddeloh (U.S. Patent No. US 6,789, 168 B2).

Regarding claims 4 and 16, Damron/Jamil disclose the apparatus of claim 3 and claim 15.

Damron/Jamil does not expressly disclose that the shared memory system includes a second shared cache.

Jeddeloh teaches that the shared memory system includes a second shared cache (col. 3, lines 66-67 & col. 4, lines 1-2).

The invention of Damron would have been modified by adding L3 cache implemented in the chipset of the computer in addition to the L2 cache.

It would have been obvious for one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention to have modified the combined invention of Damron/Jamil because the use of L3 cache increases the overall size of the cache making memory accesses less frequent and therefore increasing overall system bandwidth.

22. Regarding claim 32, Damron discloses a system comprising: a memory system (main memory 108 and shared cache 106; see fig. 1; paragraph 28, lines 6-9); a first processor (main processor 102; see fig. 1), coupled to the memory system, to execute a first instruction stream (see paragraph 28, lines 3-4); a second processor (scout thread processor 104; see fig. 1), coupled to the memory system, to concurrently execute a second instruction stream (see paragraph 28, lines 4-6).

Damron does not expressly disclose helper threading logic to provide fill data prefetched by the second processor to the first processor.

Jamil teaches helper threading logic (fig. 1, refs. 151-156, 130) to provide fill data prefetched by the second processor to the first processor (Jamil paragraph 23, lines 4-5; see above regarding claim 1).

It would have been obvious for one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention to have modified the invention of Damron by adding helper threading logic to provide fill data prefetched by the second processor to the first processor as taught by

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Jamil in order to decrease cache access time for the main processor (see above regarding claim 1).

Further, Damron/Jamil does not expressly disclose that the memory system includes a dynamic random access memory.

Jeddeloh teaches a memory system that includes a dynamic random access memory (see paragraph 1).

It would have been obvious at the time of the invention for one of ordinary skill in the art to have modified the combined invention of Damron/Jamil by using a memory system that includes a dynamic random access memory as taught by Jeddeloh in order to decreases the physical size of the cache as compared to SRAM (see Jeddeloh col. 4, lines 52-54).

23. Regarding claim 33, Damron/Jamil/Jeddeloh discloses the system of claim 32, wherein: the helper threading logic is further to push the fill data to the first processor before the fill data is requested by an instruction of the first instruction stream (see above regarding claim 1).

Note that Damron updates the shared memory (the memory being accessed by the main processor) as soon as the scout processor receives it. Using the cache setup of Jamil, the memory that would be updated would be the private data of the main processor which would be done at the time the data is reached in the scout thread ahead of the main thread.

24. Claim 34 recites an equivalent limitation as set forth in claim 22 and is therefore rejected using the same grounds.

25. Regarding claim 35, Damron/Jamil/Jeddeloh discloses the system of claim 32, wherein: the helper threading logic is further to provide the fill data to the first processor from the memory system (see above regarding claim 1).

Note that the fill data comes from the shared memory indirectly through the cache of the second processor.

26. Regarding claim 36, Damron/Jamil/Jeddeloh discloses the system of claim 32, further comprising: an interconnect (Jamil, fig. 1, refs. 151-156, 130) that manages communication between the first and second processors (Jamil paragraph 39, lines 8-11).

Regarding claim 37, Damron/Jamil/Jeddeloh discloses the system of claim 32, wherein: the memory system includes a cache that is shared by the first and second processors (Damron, fig. 1, ref. 106; paragraph 32, lines 1-2).

27. Claims 10 and 17 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Damron (U.S. Patent Application Publication No. US 2004/0148491 A1) in view of Jamil (U.S. Patent Application Publication No. US 2003/0126365 A1) and Luk (U.S. Patent Application Publication No. US 2002/0055964 A1).

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28. Regarding claim 10, Damron/Jamil disclose the apparatus of claim 1.

Damron/Jamil do not expressly disclose that the first processor is further to trigger the second processor's execution of the helper thread instruction stream responsive to a trigger instruction in the main thread instruction stream.

Luk teaches the use of a trigger instruction to use in a main thread to start a helper thread (paragraph 8-9).

It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention to modify the combined invention of Damron/Jamil by including an instruction in the main instruction stream to start execution for the helper thread as taught by Luk in order to use hardware to prefetch in situations where prefetching will help the current thread and being able to stop the pre-execution thread if it will not help and another thread needs to use the hardware.

29. Claim 17 recites equivalent limitations as stated in claim 10 and is therefore rejected using the same grounds.

30. Claims 14, 23, 24, and 30 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Damron (U.S. Patent Application Publication No. US 2004/0148491 A1) in view of Jamil (U.S. Patent Application Publication No. US 2003/0126365 A1) and Dhong (U.S. Patent No. 6,138, 208).

Regarding claim 14, Damron/Jamil discloses the apparatus of claim 13, wherein: the first and second processor are each included in a plurality of n processors ($n = 2$;

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only the first and second processors); and the interconnect is further to broadcast a request for the requested data to each of the n processors and to the shared memory system (Jamil, paragraph 24, lines 11-18).

Damron/Jamil do not expressly disclose that the requests are done concurrently.

Dhong teaches a method for concurrently requesting data from two levels of cache (col. 4, lines 35-43).

It would have been obvious for one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention to modify the combined invention of Damron/Jamil (see above regarding claim 1) to concurrently request data in the private data caches of private processors (L1 cache) and the shared data cache (L2 cache) as taught by Dhong in order to decrease the access time for the higher level of cache by overlapping L1 and L2 cache accesses (Dhong, col. 4, lines 40-43).

31. Claim 23 recites equivalent limitations as stated in claim 14 and is therefore rejected using the same grounds.

32. Claim 24 recites equivalent limitations as stated in claim 12 and is therefore rejected using the same grounds.

33. Claim 30 recites equivalent limitations as set forth in claim 14 and is therefore rejected using the same grounds

Response to Amendment

34. The declaration filed on 19 May 2006 under 37 CFR 1.131 has been considered but is ineffective to overcome the Damron reference.

35. The evidence submitted is insufficient to establish a conception of the invention prior to the effective date of the Damron reference. While conception is the mental part of the inventive act, it must be capable of proof, such as by demonstrative evidence or by a complete disclosure to another. Conception is more than a vague idea of how to solve a problem. The requisite means themselves and their interaction must also be comprehended. See *Mergenthaler v. Scudder*, 1897 C.D. 724, 81 O.G. 1417 (D.C. Cir. 1897). Specifically, regarding claims 10 and 17, the IDF does not show a trigger instruction in the main thread. Examiner could not locate the cited section 4.3 subsection a. Additionally, for clarity, Examiner believes that support for claims 14, 23, and 30 is found in section 3.1 as well as 3.2. Section 3.1 deals with distributing data from the shared cache and 3.2 deals with distributing data between the private caches. Since these claims contain limitations dealing with both of these sections, Examiner suggests citing passages for each limitation to further clarify where the individual limitations are taught.

Response to Arguments

36. Applicant's arguments file 19 May 2006 have been fully considered but they are not persuasive.

As stated above, the declaration under 37 C.F.R. 1.131 is not adequate to antedate the reference of Damron.

Conclusion

Any inquiry concerning this communication or earlier communications from the examiner should be directed to Jesse R. Moll whose telephone number is (571)272-2703. The examiner can normally be reached on M-F 10:00 am - 6:30 pm EST.


If attempts to reach the examiner by telephone are unsuccessful, the examiner's supervisor, Alford Kindred can be reached on (571)272-4037. The fax phone number for the organization where this application or proceeding is assigned is 571-273-8300.

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Information regarding the status of an application may be obtained from the Patent Application Information Retrieval (PAIR) system. Status information for published applications may be obtained from either Private PAIR or Public PAIR. Status information for unpublished applications is available through Private PAIR only. For more information about the PAIR system, see <http://pair-direct.uspto.gov>. Should you have questions on access to the Private PAIR system, contact the Electronic Business Center (EBC) at 866-217-9197 (toll-free). If you would like assistance from a USPTO Customer Service Representative or access to the automated information system, call 800-786-9199 (IN USA OR CANADA) or 571-272-1000.

Jesse R Moll
Examiner
Art Unit 2181

JM 9/4/2007



ALFORD KINDRED
PRIMARY EXAMINER